THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. E. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 39
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 39

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Kriekbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. H. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. R. Seeds.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Roeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 8th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

M. McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office N. W. C. Market and Fifth St. Diseases of the eye a specialty. aug. 29, 6m. *

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,800,000
	$80,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's BUILDING.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.
July 11, '79-tf

SAMUEL FREDERICKS,
GENERAL FOUNDRY BUSINESS,
NEAR CATAWISSA.
New work and repairs neatly, quickly and cheaply done. Plows, Water-Wheels, &c., manufactured or repaired
aug. 22, '79.

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS!

The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
1440 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A,
April 11, 1879-6m

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

EVERY DIRECTOR, TEACHER AND STUDENT
Should subscribe for
THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at
ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
for 50 cents per year. Send six cents for specimen copy.
April 18, 1879-tf C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind.
June 27, 1879-4m

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

WANTED A GOOD AGENT to canvass Bloomsburg, and the adjoining towns for the best selling household article in the world. Tip-top profits. Write at once to World Manufacturing Co., 122 Nassau St., New York. Sept. 1, 4w. d

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE. 160 ILLUSTRATIONS
Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pennons, Drum Major Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Cap Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address
LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 12, 4w d

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. d Aug. 29, '79-4w

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & Co., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d Aug. 29, 4w.

$100 often makes $500 profit a week in stocks. Write for explanatory circulars sent free. Hickling & Co., 42 Exchange Pl., N. Y. "They enjoy the full confidence of their numerous patrons." N. Y. Star. d aug. 29, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES Prices reproduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, d aug. 29 '79-4w

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 per month during Fall and Winter. For full particulars address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d aug. 29, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED at once for the only richly illustrated, authentic, and low-priced work fully DESCRIBING THE GREAT TOUR OF
Gen Grant Around the World
by Hon. J. T. Headley, the prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time as the demand is simply immense, and territory being rapidly taken. Will out sell any other book. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. aug. 29, 4w. d

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
REV. C. K. CANFIELD.
April 18, 1879-tf

Poetical.

LIKE HIS DAD.

I hear his mother's chiding voice,
"How came your trousers torn?
And black as ink, sir, is that shirt
You put on clean this morn.

"Your feet are wet, too, I declare;
You're muddy to your knees;
It is too bad; you only care
Your mother, sir, to tease.

"And those nice shoes, your Sunday best,
That but three times you've worn,
Are scratched and scraped and all run down.
The heel off one is gone.

"Your hair is twisted in a snarl,
And just look at that hand!
It looks as though it were never washed—
How dare you say 'tis tanned?

"You've been fishing, sir, I guess—
What? Been to see the the match?
You'll have a fit of sickness, sir;
A pretty cold you'll catch."

And thus she talks for half an hour,
And only stops to say,
Your father'll hear of this to-night,
I wonder what he,ll say?"

My friends in complimentary way
Declare to me they see
A close resemblance—very marked—
Between the boy and me.

But nothing that they see in him
In either form or face
Bespeaks my son as do his pranks—
In these my own I trace.

And why should I at tattered clothes
Or dirty ones repine?
In him I live my youth again—
God bless the boy! he's mine;

THE DAYS OF YORE.

A stone falls in an azure lake,
And sinking to its pearly floor,
Sends swelling rings far out to kiss
The pebbles on the distant shore.
And memory's depths oft idly stirred
By smiles like some we've known before,
Breaks forth in thoughts that wander back
And linger midst the Days of Yore.

A leaf that on the river's breast
Goes slowly drifting with the tide,
Is borne by whirling eddies back
Within its parent shade to glide.
And many a wearied wanderer
Upon a distant, friendless shore,
Returns on sw . dream—loosened w ngs
To greet the happier Days of Yore.

The cloudlets on a summer sky
Dissolved in tears upon the main,
Neath sunny smiles forget their grief
To float serene in heaven again.
And human hearts unlock their gates
When sorrow's reign is almost o'er,
And the let olden sunshine stream
Resplendent from the Days of Yore.

Select Story.

OUT AND AT HOME.

Mr. and Mrs' Harris were taking tea with their neighbors, the Joneses, in a a friendly way. Mrs. Harris came over early, bringing her crochet work, and the ladies had a pleasant chat before the gentlemen came in to supper. They were both from their business offices, but just as if there was no such thing as business cares, those worrying ones which often darken a man's brow as he enters the door of his 'ain fireside.,

'Your husband is always so jolly and good natured. It must be quite a pleasure to live with him,' said Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Harris as they went to the table.

'Yes,' replied Mrs. Harris, with a slight hesitation, for she remembered—well, certain little things which happened at home now and then.

'I'm afraid the the tea is not strong enough,' remarked Mrs. Jones, as she passed Mr. Harris his cup. 'Do you find it agreeable, Mr. Harris?'

'Oh, delightful—delightful, madam,' returned Mr. Harris, with a bland smile. 'Strong tea is hurtful to the nerves, and keeps one awake at nights, I think.'

'This won't, at all events,' thought Mrs. Harris, as she sipped the tasteless fluid in her cup.

'Have a bit more of the steak, Harris?' said Mr. Jones. 'Mollie, seems to me this is a little scorched.'

'Yes it is,' admitted Mrs. Jones. 'I did not have very good luck with it this time. I am very sorry, too.'

'Oh, it is very nice—very nice, indeed,' returned cordial Mr. Harris. 'I think I will take another bite, Jones. If there is any thing I like, it is steak just a bit scorched. Thank you; no more of the gravy. These are very fine biscuits, Mrs. Jones. I believe I must send my wife over to take lessons of you in cooking.'

Mrs. Harris looked up, in some surprise, and blushed a little, but did not say a word.

She knew she was a better cook than Mrs. Jones, and at home Mr. Harris was not accustomed to be so very polite.

Mrs. Jones was greatly flattered. 'You're very good, I'm sure,' she simpered. 'I can generally cook; but it seems to me I always have the very worst luck, when I have company.'

Mrs. Harris thought Mrs. Jones had met with bad luck this time. The cake was heavy and the preserves had soured; but Mr. Harris praised everything and declared he had enjoyed his supper immensely.

'It he would only be as pleasant as that at home!' sighed little Mrs. Harris as she walked through the streets with her husband after they had taken leave of their friends. But she knew it would be useless to say a word. Coaxing would be lost in this case scolding never accomplished anything. However, her woman's wit set to work to find some way to teach that husband of hers a lesson, and after a while the way was found.

The next evening supper was ready when Mr. Harris came home, and it was just as near as could be a counterpart of the supper at Jones that day before. Weak tea, scorched beefsteak, biscuit only moderate, heavy cake and sour preserves. But Mrs. Harris was all calm and serenely unconscious.

'Come, Mamie, George, supper is ready, and papa has come,' said, calling the two children, who came bouncing in from their play.

'Hope you got something good. I'm awful hungry,' Master George exclaimed while gentle little Mamie answered him.

'I'se 'shamed of you, Georgie! Mama's suppers are always good.' Mamma said nothing, only poured papa a cup of tea.

'Humph! is this tea or dishwater?' was his remark as he tasted it.

'You told Mrs. Jones strong tea hurt you,' said Mrs. Harris, quietly.

'Um—well—yes, I did!' said Mr. Harris, somewhat taken aback. 'But I don't mean such stuff as this. The steak is burned, too, it isn't fit to eat—such trash!'

'You told Mrs. Jones you were fond of scorched meat,' remarked Mrs. Harris, as quietly as before.

Mr. Harris colored.

'Well—but—I—not as black as this though. Haven't you got any light bread? These biscuits are—not as good as usual.'

Mrs. Harris brought a slice of bread and laid it beside his plate. He took it without saying a word.

'Why, ma, what ails your cake?' asked Georgie, as he took a bite off a huge slice.

'It's as heavy as lead, that's what's the matter with it,' snapped Mr. Harris.

'You said Mrs. Jone's cake was delightful, and it was no better than this,' responded his wife, in tones perfectly even and unruffled.

'Oh, pshaw!' ejaculated Mr. Harris. 'I don't like to eat such stuff at home, anyhow. And seems to me these preserves don't taste just right. I believe they are soured.'

'I believe they are a little,' returned Mrs Harris, coolly.

'What did you put them on for, then? I think this is a delightful meal, I do—not a thing that is fit to eat!'

'I'm sorry if I didn't please you. I tried to especially,' said Mrs. Harris, as coolly as before.

'Tried to!'

'Yes. You said you were going to send me over to take lessons in cooking of Mrs. Jones. I took them at home, that's all. But I don't seem to succeed as well as she did.'

'What on earth do you mean, Sue?'

'Don't you see? If you will think, you will find that I have given you to-night just about what she gave us last night. But then you remember you praised everything until Mrs. Jones was perfectly satisfied.'

'Bosh, Sue! Don't you know that was all for the sake of politeness?'

'Oh, was it? Well, then, we are to teach our children that politeness is only for company use, and not necessary at home.'

'Why, no, of course not.'

'Then, if not, isn't it just as important to wear a smile and a kind face, and try to excuse little accidents at home as when we are visiting? And if we don't grumble all the time we are among those who are strangers, have we a right to make those we love best miserable by doing so all the time at home?'

Mr. Harris wasn't going to own that he was beaten. What man would?

But he came around to his wife's chair and gave her a kiss, a thing a little unusual itself since his lover days were over, and said:

'Your're a first rate little preacher, Sue. I'll lend you to the church next year.' And off he went.

But the lesson was not lost, for Mrs. Sue who feared that perhaps she had said too and done harm instead of good, heard far less grumbling, and got many more smiles at home as the days went on, and if Mr. Harris seemed disposed to fall into his old ways, she would only say, archly:

'Hadn't we better take tea with the Jones' again?' and he was on his guard at once.

There are very many more Mr. Harris' at home who might do well to lay the lesson to heart also.

Let us humbly hope they will.

A SAVAGE QUEEN'S DEVOTION.

The palace of a native queen of the Marquesas group of islands in the Pacific has lately been visited by a correspondent, who writes of the place: 'Altogether it is a charming retreat. Sauntering up the street the queen's house was pointed out to me, and I concluded to call on her majesty. The house is built of sawed timber, and is large and airy, set upon the usual paipai, an elevated piece of stonework, about three feet high, and solid as stone can make it, with rough hewn stone steps leading to the doorway. The queen was not in, but I was informed that she could be found at the king's grave which was pointed out to me, situated on a knoll, with stone steps leading up to the top, to the left of the house and almost beside it, as it were. Ascending the steps I found her majesty seated by a grave or tomb, superintending some workmen who were building a tomb of masonry. The queen was gracious and good looking, having remnants of beauty in her person, and seemed to have been very pretty in her younger days. She has a grave, benevolent expression of countenance, and her demeanor bespeaks her rank. The king has been dead about twelve years, and ever since his death she has kept watch over his grave; the most of the time she herself keeps her silent vigil over the resting place of her love. A light is always kept burning beside the tomb, never allowed to go out under any circumstances, and attended to by the queen's resting retinue, who live in a native built house adjoining. She is now having a larger tomb built, and intends having the remains put in it, together with her child, when finished. She also is having a place built for herself and her son, now living. She was the second wife of the king. What more touching spectacle than quiet devotion to the memory of her love, by this grave and sad looking lady? Generally the savages of the South Sea Islands are not credited with having much sentiment of feeling, or even affection; but I think the impression has arisen from the want of knowledge of their domestic life. I have witnessed many instances when maternal affection has been exhibited and wifely devotion has shown itself to an extraordinary degree. There was once a native woman who swam twelve miles with her husband on her back to save his life from his enemies, and instances are not wanting where the the wife has remained true to her dead love during her life, refusing to be comforted by another affection."

TO MAKE METHEGLIN.—I have made excellent in two ways, the receipts for which were handed to me by a neighbor: Mix honey with water until it will float an egg to the surface, exposing a small section of it above the liquid. Strain and raise the temperature gradually, and as the scum rises skim it off. When the boiling point is reached take from the fire and let it cool. Put in a cask, leaving the bung out until properly fermented—not so long as to become sour—and then bung tightly, or if bottled, cork well. It may be used soon after making, but age greatly improves the flavor. Some persons put warm water and honey in a cask and after twelve hours or so shake well and add hops and yeast. Of the former half a pound and of the latter one pint for about forty gallons. When properly fermented the air should be excluded as in the first case.

PETE PARQUETTE.

'By the way you have heard of old Pete Parquette?'

'Oh, Yes; he was the Sampson of Wisconsin. Tell me something about him.' 'Rather call him,' said Mr. Clark, 'the Sampson of the world; for without doubt he was, in his prime, the strongest man who has lived since the great gates of the city were borne away. I have never doubted the Bible stories of Samson's strength since I first saw something of what Pete Parquett'es muscles were capable of doing.' Then Mr. Clark meditated awhile, and remarked: 'I must have known Parquette as long ago as 1830, and I think the first stories I ever heard of his prodigious strength were told me by Jeff Davis; ah, Jeff was a bright young officer. You see, Parquette, who is a half breed, used to make the vicinity of the old fort his headquarters, and every now and then, as occasion happened, we would see some new evidence of his wonderful powers of endurance or strength. He was not a heavy man, or, rather, is not, for he is still alive, but was quite slim, although his arms and legs were big with muscles. I almost dislike to give instances of his feats, as I remember them, they seem so incredible. The first remarkable exertion I ever saw Parquette make was to take an iron weight that had been used as a pile driver, and lift it clear from the ground and swing it around more easily than I could handle 100 pounds, and I have got muscle myself. Quite a crowd of us saw him do it, and we got the exact weight of the iron; it was 2,600 pounds. I don't believe a man has ever lived who could do it except Parquette, and I declare he didn't seem to exert himself much either. One day a party was proceeding by boat up the Fox, intending to go down the Wisconsin. When the portage came to be made, a yoke of oxen was procured to draw the boat across. The boat was very heavy, and before half the distance had been made one of the oxen gave out completely. Parquette was along, and what do you suppose he did?' 'Picked the schooner up and threw it across?' ventured the correspondent, anxious to imply faith in anything.

'Well, hardly that, but he took the end of the yoke vacated by the played-out ox and pulled against the other ox, and the novel team hauled the boat and traps across all right, and Pete didn't seem to mind the strain half so much as the ox did. Now, I know that these assertions seem like rather though yarns.'

'Oh, not all. Years ago I heard of Parquette's wonderful strength, but never before had an opportunity of listening to a description of anything he had done. Go ahead.'

'His muscles were like iron in their hardness. I have had him bare his arm to me and I have taken a hammer and cracked hickory nuts upon the muscles; and it was like cracking them on a stone. One feat that I know of Parquett'es doing, and to which there were a number of witnesses, seems so absolutely impossible that no one will believe the story if I tell it, but it is true, 'true as life.' The correspondent interrupted the narrator to assure him that implicit faith was a matter of principle with a truly good people, and that the tale should be believed anyhow.

'Well, it happened at Green Bay. Everybody up that way had heard of Pete's power, and was anxious to see some evidence of it. The Samson has a friend who kept a grocery store, and in the evening quite a crowd gathered there in hopes of seeing an exhibition of strength. Parquette came in, in his quiet way, noted the crowd and took in the situation at a glance. A barrel of hickory nuts set by the counter, and, without a word, he took up a handful of the dry, hard nuts, held them out so all could see, and then crushed them to pieces by simply closing his hand on them, just as you or I would crush a handful of bird's eggs. Jeff Davis and other officers at the fort saw him do the same thing repeatedly, and there is no question of the fact—that Parquette really did perform the wonderful feat as I have described it. Even more strange stories of his great strength used to be common, but I have told you only of things that I myself saw and know beyond doubt. His powers of walking, running, etc., were almost equal to his strength, and in fact are well preserved now; and he could probably go 100 miles to Weston's 60 or 70. It will never be positively known how much Parquette could lift when he was in his prime, but judging from the way in which he handled the 2,600 pound piledriver, it is reasonable to suppose that at that time he could have easily raised double, or nearly double, that weight. At any rate he ought to go upon record as the modern Samson, 'the strongest man in the world.'

'Peter Parguette has long been known as a man of almost superhuman strength, and at one time, a number of years ago, Mr. Clark prepared and read a paper before the historical society (?) in which abundant proof was furnished of the half-breed having actually performed the astonishing feats Mr. Clark has here ascribed to him. In the interest of what is rare and curious, the proof that is yet to be obtained ought to be gathered and made a matter of record that could not be disputed, in relation to the physical power of the Samson of Wisconsin.

FALL PLOWING.

The better the preparation of the ground the better the crop. The high average yield of the English farms is no doubt largely due to the thorough preparation of the ground before seeding. Our climate is superior to that of England for wheat growing; yet a yield of 64 bushels per acre is not at all infrequent among good farmers there, where here 40 bushels per acre is an unusual yield. Two plowings, several harrowings, and in many cases rolling or crushing; and the excellent preparation of the soil by a previous root crop must have a much better effect upon the soil, than one plowing, very poorly done because of the hardness and dryness of our soil in midsummer, and very imperfect harrowing. It might be well for us to lay out more labor on our wheat crop, and so prepare the ground better, and raise our average from 12 to at least 20 bushels per acre. The difference in the amount of wheat at harvest would pay for a good deal of extra work in plowing, etc., and yet leave a profit; besides, the soil would not forget the generous treatment in one year nor two.

A hopeless person is one who deserts himself.

FOUR MILLIONS IN DEBT.

CONDITION OF THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.

Bishop Chatard, of the Vincennes diocese has made an important statement giving his views regarding the immense debt now resting upon the arch-diocese of Cincinnati. He says that according to the most careful estimates the debt amounts to over $4,000,000, and he has become convinced from conversations with practical business men, and one especially who is himself a millionaire, that the collection and payment of such a vast sum is altogether an impossibility, as it is two-thirds as much as the total contributions received in any one year by the church for religious purposes. His opinion is that the utmost the Catholic people can be expected to do is to contribute a sufficient sum to buy the church property in the diocese which has become involved and will otherwise be lost to the church. To do this about $450,000 will be needed, and he suggests that there should be a distinct understanding that all money contributed by the diocese outside of Cincinnati should be placed in the hands of trustees and devoted to that object alone, and that the legal obligation to pay all the remainder of the debt incurred by Edward Purcell, brother of the archbishop, should be wiped out by bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings. He explains that he does not propose this plan with any other idea than to settle this unfortunate business in the best interest of the church and all concerned, and says that when there is no longer any fear of harassing legal proceedings, and the whole matter assumes a business-like shape, further on, efforts might be made with greater prospects of success to raise money for the relief of the unfortunate depositors. At present, however, the money raised is not likely to be used to good advantage. There is no preparation made to save the church property, and scarcely any relief is being afforded to the immediate sufferers. The bishop suggests that Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Williams and Vicar General Quinn be made trustees and authorized to have charge of the funds contributed by parties outside the diocese, and says that the archbishop and the vicar general are both in sympathy with the views he expresses, believing that such plan is the only safe way out of the difficulty.

CASTLE THUNDER BURNED DOWN.

The burning down of the notorious military prison, popularly known as Castle Thunder, in Richmond, Va., the other day, removes another of the monuments of the civil war. It stood but a little distance from Libby prison, and like it, was originally a tobacco factory. A number of the Union officers were confined there on special charges, as were several of the war correspondents of the New York newspapers, who were held, so the rebels absurdly put it, as hostages for the good conduct of the government. It was used, however, for the confinement of southern citizens who had been suspected of the crime of Unionism, and of rebel officers who had been accused of violating military laws. Two or three Union men were hanged as spies in the inclosure of the prison, and many thrilling scenes of daring and escape were enacted there during the eventful four years of the bloody struggle. The prisoners were often brutally and cruelly treated, especially by Captain Alexander, of Baltimore, for some time keeper of the horrid den. Castle Thunder has a strange and romantic, as well as horrible history, which has never been halt written, and which is not likely to be. The old smoke-begrimmed walls, still standing, have witnessed great suffering and the slow agony of many a poor soul.

A LAWYER'S BIG FEE.

During the first year of the war, Captain Pellatier, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized American, was sailing with his merchant vessel in Haytian waters, when he was seized upon by a war vessel of that country. His vessel and property were confiscated, and he and his crew condemned to death on a charge of piracy, notwithstanding they clearly proved their innocence. All the crew except him were executed; why he was not also he never knew. He was kept a prisoner for two years in a very unhealthy prison, during which his health was permanently ruined. Finally, he escaped to the United States. He presented his case to the authorities at Washington, but owing to the excitement and press of other business during the war, his case was neglected by the authorities, and continued so until four years ago. At that time Judge Cason was serving his second term in Congress, and at the suggestion of General Ben Butler, Captain Pellatier employed him to press the claim. Judge Cason advanced money to prosecute the case, both at Washington and in Hayti, and for Captain Pellatier to live on, who by this time was in strained circumstances. Finally, he got the United States authorities to recognize the claim as just, and through the United States Minister at Hayti present it to that government. But here was a further delay, as that government disputed the claim, the government having been changed by revolution since the outrage. At last the United States, through her Minister, demanded a settlement at once and the Haytians went to work in earnest to examine into the claim. Last week Judge Cason received a letter from Mr. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, that that government had agreed to settle the demand of Captain Pellatier at $600,000, payable $200,000 in three, six and twelve months. Only a few days ago the Captain wrote Judge Cason that he was actually suffering for want of the necessaries of life. In a few days he will be a wealthy man. By agreement, Judge Cason has a fee of thirty-seven per cent. of the amount recovered, giving him a fee of $222,000, by far the largest fee ever paid an Indiana lawyer.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.*

A Savanna negro had a narrow escape last Monday. He was in his coffin, having died as his friends thought, two days before, the preacher was talking away about life on the other side of Jordan, when the corpse sat up, stared around him and deliberately crawled out. This irregular proceeding caused the congregation, preacher, relatives and all to make for the street, with the man in grave clothes after them. Getting over their fright the colored people shook hands with the restored man, who had been only in a trance.

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Boys, don't leave the farm, but stay where you can be happy, if you choose. I know a great many people think farming don't pay; probably a large share of the farms in this State don't pay, because they are not properly tilled; but you show me a business that is as sadly neglected as farming is, and I will show you that the man who runs that business, cannot pay one hundred cents on a dollar.

One reason why farming does not pay better, is that farmers' sons, as a rule, do not take any interest in the business; it is too slow and old-fashioned for them. They cannot get rich fast enough on the farm. They are not willing to begin at the foot of the ladder and work up, as their fathers have done, but they want to begin where their fathers left off, and as a rule, leave off where their fathers began.

Now, we have more mechanics than we need and not enough farmers. Farming is a slow business, but it is sure, if proper attention is given to it. The farmers are the most independent class there is in this country to-day. Why is it? It is because they support themselves with aid from others. I can show you men that are worth large fortunes, who made every dollar of them at farming. They made farming their life work, and you will find it so in all kinds of business. To be successful in anything, you must give it your strict attention.

Farmers, as a rule, are the most healthy class in the world, and health is one of the greatest riches we can have. The farmers in England hire and pay high rents for their farms, in many localities paying as much for the use of the land annually as it would cost to buy it in this country and yet make it pay. There is no reason why we cannot make it pay here, if we will put our mind to the business, and for this reason, if no other, stick to the farm.—*E. A. H. in Massachusetts Ploughman.*

TREATMENT OF A WORN OUT MEADOW.

Meadows that have been run down, become sod bound or covered with moss sorrel, or other weeds, may be renovated without plowing. The old sod needs to be disturbed, but a thorough harrowing or a chopping of the surface with a disk harrow will disturb it sufficiently without plowing.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 19, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER,

I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

ELI ROBBINS.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—H. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Rohr McHenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Houseknecht.
Catawissa—M. Y. B. Kline.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Brennan.
" S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—S. C. Crevelling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittle.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. B. Nuss.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Negargell.
Pine—John P. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—John Kressler.
Sugarloaf—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Torwilliger.

Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.

Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amurth Noble.
James Lennon.
John Yost.
Peter Sollieder.
Hugh Buckingham.
Charles Bassert.

BLOOM WEST.

R. R. Little.
Elias Furman.
William Barrett.
G. W. Sterner.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Charles Gibbons, Samuel Appleman, T. B. Cole.

CENTRALIA.

D. F. Curry,
Owen Cain.

CONYNGHAM NORTH.

Thomas Chapman,
Charles McGuire.

CONYNGHAM SOUTH.

John P. Hannon,
Jas. Monaghan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss. It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

BEN BUTLER.

This year Ben Butler has determined to run for Governor of Massachusetts on his own hook, and entirely on State issues. He has indomitable pluck and energy, and the corruptionists in office fear his advent to the Gubernatorial chair. So far he has been endorsed by the Workingmen's Party. At Worcester, on Wednesday, the Butler democratic convention was called to order at 11:20 by Alonzo S. Lynde, chairman of the state central committee, and at that hour the body of the hall was filled. John H. Tarbox was nominated presiding officer. The motion was unanimously carried. As he appeared upon the platform there was a round of applause and cheers.

Mr. Tarbox addressed the convention on the local issues of the day. He declared that Butler was the choice of the democratic party of Massachusetts for governor. He reviewed the action of the old state committee. The responsibility of the democratic division is not upon us. We falter at no word or syllable of the creed as the great teachers of democracy expounded it, and as recent national councils of the party have applied it to public questions. We stand by the Jeffersonian doctrine of a sovereign union of sovereign states—absolute national supremacy over all subjects within the constitutional prerogative of the federal government—and state supremacy as absolute over all other objects of legitimate governmental cognizance. We insist that states rights does not antagonize or weaken the just authority, dignity or needful vigor of the nation, but sustains and supplements it, while conservative of public liberty. We deny that the doctrine of local sovereignty, as maintained by the democratic party, is akin to secession, or that the rebellion was its offspring. The rebellion was not a conflict of political ideas or organized forms, but the collision of diverse social orders and moral forces which could not dwell together in peace. Secession is dead; the life of the republic demanded it. State rights survives; the welfare of this republic needs it. We are for a free ballot-box unshadowed by the bayonet, unawed by federal police, unwatched by federal spies.

The ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; lieutenant governor, A. C. Woodworth; secretary of state, W. J. Donohue; treasurer, D. N. Skillings; auditor, D. J. King; attorney general Wm. D. Northeud.

That Butler would make a better Governor than many of his predecessors we have no doubt, but we do *not* believe in Democrats making "entangling alliances." They may feel differently where they are so largely in the minority, but principle is always better than expediency.

John M. Langston, the Minister to Hayti is earning his salary of $5,000 a year by stumping Ohio for Foster, or rather for John Sherman, who appears to be his favorite for the Presidency. The Hartford *Times* calls attention to the fact that, although Langston has held the office of Minister to Hayti for over two years, he has spent but three months at the post of duty. Such instances go to prove that the diplomatic service is not only a gross humbug, but likewise a gross fraud.

Yellow fever in the South is not abating. Money is being contributed for the sufferers, in different parts of the country.

A little Chambersburger was called upon in Sunday school to say a text from the Scriptures. When the time came she had forgotten her verse, but from the general knowledge of Holy Writ she solemnly quoted. 'Little children should be seen and not heard.'

The New York *Tribune* states that within the past six weeks, $21,515,543 in specie has actually arrived at that port, and enough more is on the sea to swell the receipts to about $30,000,000.

It is a little singular that very little gold finds its way in this direction.

The California Count.

San Francisco, Cal, Sept. 17.—The official returns from all the counties in the Third congressional district, except Trinity, give Berry, democrat, 171 majority, which the returns from Trinity cannot materially change.

One of the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington is a colored gentleman, Charles Lemos by name who receives $1,400 per annum. Lemos is a tonsorial artist, and his duties consist in shampooing the President, bathing his private secretary, Rodgers, perfuming and coaxing out Webb Hayes' mustache, drawing his salary, and in a general way illustrating the beauties of civil-service reform.—*Kansas City Times.*

In Rothermele's painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg," a Confederate soldier is represented as in the act of falling from a Federal gun, upon which he had endeavored to clamber. Henry Ganesman, who is now living at Limerick, a suburban township of Montgomery county, where Mr. Rothermel has his country place, says that the incident is a real one and that he, with a dozen Federal soldiers, discharged his musket at the brave rebel. Though made the target of a number of guns the rebel received a slight wound only and is now a conductor on a railroad in the South.

Cetewayo, the Zulu King, Captured by the British Troops.

London, Sept. 17.—The following dispatch has just been received from South Africa:

"Cape Town, Aug. 29, via Aden.—Morter captured Cetewayo yesterday."

LATER.—The agent of the eastern telegraph company at Adrianople confirms the report of the capture of Cetewayo by Major Morter with a detachment of the First dragoons, serving under Lord Gifford, in northeastern Zululand, on the 28th of August.

Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters who have not paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election (except such as are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years), must pay such tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. If an elector have paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election, or if he be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he can secure his vote by making proper proofs to the election board by his own affidavit and that of a qualified voter of his precinct, though he be not registered.

Members of democratic state, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party complies with the law.

Sept, 12, 3w.

The obsolete and now entirely useless Electoral system for the election of President and Vice President may lead to an ugly complication in 1880 if there shall be more than two parties in the field, or if there should be a tie vote. In either event, no candidate for the President may have a clear majority of all the Electors as required by the Constitution, and the election would be thrown into the House, and that body as affected by the California election is without a clear majority of States controlled by either party. The Republicans have majorities in nineteen States, the Democrats have majorities in eighteen, and in one State (Indiana) no party has a majority, unless the Democrats shall hereafter get a majority by unseating Mr. Orth, Republican, whose seat is contested by a Democrat. But even if this shall happen, the House can make no choice, for there will still be a tie vote of States, unless some of the members change front.

A failure by the Electors to choose President and Vice-President, and a failure in the House to choose a President, would throw the choice of a Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency into the Senate; and all this comes out of the blundering Electoral system.—*Phila, Ledger.*

That good soldier, General Sherman, having nothing in particular to do nowadays, rather enjoys bursting upon the country now and then with a profane speech or a spicy letter to demonstrate how unwise a great man may be when he tries. His letter, just published, to a committee of North Carolinians who asked him to join them in a reunion of soldiers of the late war at Salisbury one day next month is the latest illustration of his unhappy faculty of doing the wrong thing. A similar invitation was sent to all the prominent officers of the Union army, and many of them, including General Sheridan, whom many consider more implacable than General Sherman, returned courteous replies, promising to attend if possible and wishing the movement for fraternization all success. General Sherman however, with an eye possibly to helping Brother John with the stalwarts, takes the olive branch out of the hands of the ex-Confederates, slaps them in the face with it and tells them to go about their business. He declines to go because, in his own words, "All soldiers in their social reunions glorify their deeds of heroism, and this reunion will hardly be an exception, and it would be a strange sight for General Sherman to cheer the victories of his enemies," and in the same paragraph, as if to sustain, at least so far as he is concerned, the assertion that the good soldier is fond of boasting, he is polite enough to remind his correspondents that when he last went to North Carolina he went "with a vast army, leaving desolation behind." This spirit is scarcely in keeping with that manifested by General Sherman himself when he undertook to make peace with the Southern armies on terms more generous than the authorities at Washington were willing to approve and without authority from his government to make any terms whatever. At that time he was thinking perhaps of turning politician, but he stood upon a very different platform. Such unnecessary thrusts at the peacemakers of to-day may draw the applause of the groundlings, but it must grieve the thoughtful and can serve no good purpose. In some hands the sword is mightier than the pen.—*Phila. Times.* (Rep.)

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

The New York Democratic Convention to nominate State officers met at Syracuse on the evening of the 10th inst. It was rather a stormy session, the Tammany branch not being satisfied with the nomination for governor.

The following platform was adopted.

First—Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the government.

Second—All property should bear just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.

Third—Lessening the burden and increasing the advantages of the working people.

Fourth—The equal protection of the rights of labor and capital, by the enactment of just laws, protecting so far as possible from all such competition, labor and capital by the enactment of just laws.

Sixth—The tolls of the canals to be kept at the lowest rate possible, consistent with economical and efficient management.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public schools, as the pride and hope of the state.

Eighth—Prisons for the punishment and reformation of criminals, and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from all such competition.

Ninth—Municipal self-government in all local affairs. That the successful efforts of our Democratic representatives in congress, in restoring a fair and intelligent jury system, and in protecting the freedom of the ballot, and preventing the unconstitutional interference of the federal administrations with state elections, we approve. And the action of the executive, in vetoing a legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers, and the employment of paid federal supervisors and marshals at the polls, and the use of the public funds for this purpose, is denounced by the Democracy of the state of New York, and as the foundation of all liberty, prosperity, privileges and rights under our government, we shall continue to oppose a system of untrammelled suffrage, absolutely free from federal force or supervision. It is the duty of the state alike, in the interests of taxation, of temperance, and equal and exact justice in the community, to make such a revision of the present excise laws as will make them intelligible to all, and better secure the rights of the citizens to life, liberty, prosperity and the protection of the community.

Nominations for governor being in order, the name of Lucius Robinson was presented. A number of warm speeches were made both for and against Mr. Robinson. The name of General Slocum was presented by the Tammany men. This was followed by considerable confusion, during which Mr. Cowing of Saratoga nominated John C. Jacobs, the chairman of the convention, for governor. Mr. Jacobs got on his feet, but could not be heard. The secretary put the question amid loud cries of 'aye.' There were very few replies in the negative. Then for ten minutes of confusion and noise, Mr. Jacobs being on his feet all the time, shaking his head. Cries of 'You must take it.' 'Stand up, John'

Many motions were made for recess, but Mr. Jacobs would not recognise them. When the convention got quiet Mr. Jacobs said if he had had time, he would have said he could never be a nominee.

Erastus Brooks insisted on putting the motion to adjourn, and a viva-voce vote was taken, when the ayes and noes were demanded and called. The secretaries did not agree, and another vote was ordered. This was regarded as a test vote, the Robinson people voting no. Jacobs finally succeeded in declining the nomination.

The convention then proceeded to vote for governor, the vote resulting: Robinson, 243; Slocum, 56; Clarkson N. Potter, 1; Horatio Seymour, 1. Robison was declared nominated amid tremendous cheering and hissing. The Tammany delegates then marched out of the hall, and the noise and confusion that ensued was deafening.

The following nominations for the other offices were then made. Clarkson N. Potter, Lieutenant Governor; Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State; Alcott for Comptroller; Maokin for Treasurer; Schoonmaeker for Attorney General; and Horatio Seymour Jr. for State Engineer.

After bolting, the Tammany men hired a hall, and after a number of speeches John Kelly was nominated as candidate for Governor. Kelly came forward and said that he did not expect to be elected governor, but he did expect to defeat a man who had committed great outrages upon the people of New York. He reviewed Robinson's course from the now familiar Tammany standpoint, and in conclusion promised that those who had attempted to tyrannize over his hearers would be beaten in New York city by 50,000.

The opposition to Robinson from Tammany arises from the fact that they cannot control him and run all the offices in New under his appointment. The balance of the ticket was endorsed by Tammany.

THE FISH QUESTION.

This is a matter that interests every citizen along or near the rivers and streams of our Commonwealth. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to stock, propagate, and protect game and fish. These laws are designed to benefit *all* our people, and furnish them with cheap, nutritious food. And yet they are daily violated. Fish weirs, nets &c. blockade the passage of migratory and other fish from the mouth of the Susquehanna to its source, and probably other streams. By an unrepealed Act of 1871 it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each County after due public notice to remove such obstructions. For the second time Sheriff Hoffman gives the required notice, and *this* time means that it shall be enforced.

The law *now* stands, by the consolidated Act of 1878, in that respect as follows:

SEC. 22. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any fish basket, gill nets, pound nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, in any waters of this commonwealth; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

The manner of complaint and execution are fully given in the Pamphlet Laws of 1878, a copy of which is in the possession of every Justice of the Peace in the State.

AND NOW FOR IT.

The Republicans of Massachusetts evidently must desire to elect Butler, or at their Convention in Worcester on Tuesday last they would not have knocked down Pierce, their strongest man, and nominated a weakling named Long for Governor. From this out it will be lively in the "Old Bay State," with the chances in favor of Butler. Now *Ben—jam—in.*

Streaky Butter.

Unmarketable, streaky butter, can be avoided by using the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At hundreds of fairs this year, good judges have united in its commendation. It has no perceptible taste or odor.

LEGAL OPINIONS.

FILED AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1879.

Among the opinions filed by Judge Elwell at September court there are several of interest to the public in general and to lawyers in particular. We print two of them below. The first one decides that a judgment against a municipal corporation may be revived by *scire facias* the same as a judgment against an individual.

A. K. WALTER vs. THE TOWNSHIP OF CONYNGHAM. } No. 131 Feb. Term, 1879. Sci. Fa. sur. judgment No. 227 Dec. Term 1873.

Plea that the Defendant is a municipal Corporation and is not the owner of any real estate.

Demurrer and Joinder.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Before the statute of Westminster 2d 13 Edw. 1 Cap. 45. Roberts Dig. 240, the plaintiff in a judgment could not maintain a *scire facias* upon a personal judgment, nor have execution where the judgment slept a year and a day, but was put to a new action upon the original judgment. 3 Salkeld 321.

The rule of the common law was for the protection of the debtor, and, one object of the statute was, says Gibson J. in Pennock vs. Hart 8 S. & R. 376, 'to preserve to him the benefit of it, while a more speedy and less oppressive remedy was provided for the creditor. * * Both at the common law, and under the statute, the presumption is *prima facie* that the judgment has been discharged, and the defendant is not to be molested with an execution before he has an opportunity to show the truth.'

A scire facias is in the nature of an original action and the defendant may plead to it in bar of an execution. Co. Litt. 290 and 2 Troubat and Haley Pr. 372, 3d Ed.

The action by scire facias is a substitute for the action of debt upon the judgment, and the latter action may still be maintained in England, but it has become less frequent because of the statute of 43 Geo. 3, which precludes the plaintiff from recovering costs in an action on a judgment unless the Court or one of the judges shall otherwise direct. 1 Chitty Pl. 111.

In Duff vs. Wynkoop 74 St. Rep. 305 it was held that a sci. fa. is a substitute here for an action of debt elsewhere; the judgment on it is *quod recuperet* instead of a bare award of execution.

By our Act of 1845 the time within which a plaintiff may have execution upon a judgment is extended to five years. If the plaintiff after the lapse of that time shall cause an execution to be issued without a previous sci. fa. it will be set aside. Comly vs. Russell 1 Phila. 402.

At common law a judgment was not a lien on real estate. The necessity for a renewal of the judgment after a year and a day was in no way created by any question on that subject. It arose altogether from the presumption of discharge or release by the lapse of time. This presumption as we have seen does not create a bar to the recovery of the debt unless it is rebutted by proof, but it extends no further than to require that the plaintiff who has taken no steps to execute his judgment during the year and a day at the common law, or the five years now allowed by statute, to call upon the defendant by legal process to show cause why he should not have the fruits of his judgment. If he will not do this the presumption stands in the way of his collecting the judgment by execution of any kind.

By the Act of 1834 the party entitled to the benefit of a judgment against a township shall have execution thereof by a writ commanding payment thereof out of any moneys in the treasury unappropriated, and if there be none, out of the first money that shall be received for the use of the township and not otherwise.

This process is what is called in the act an execution, and is therefore within the prohibition of the common law as extended by the act of 1845.

By the scire facias the plaintiff is not seeking to have execution otherwise than as provided by the act of 1834. He is but calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not have execution according to that act. It is no answer for the defendant to say the judgment is not a lien on real estate and therefore the act prohibiting execution after five years does not apply. Why it does not, it appears to me to be impossible to establish by any course of sound reasoning.

In no statute nor by any decision of any court has a different rule been established for Municipal Corporations from that in regard to natural persons as to the presumption arising from lapse of time beyond which a judgment cannot be executed without a revival. Why should there be a distinction? There is greater reason why the officers of a township, after the lapse of five years, should be afforded an opportunity to show cause why the statutory writ of execution should not be issued, than in the case of an individual. New officers are annually coming in to take charge of the financial affairs of the township. And therefore protection to the township requires that where a plaintiff has taken no action for five years he shall be put to his writ of sci. fa. before he can have execution.

If the plaintiff had issued the statutory writ instead of this scire facias it would have been set aside on motion. Inasmuch therefore as the plaintiff could not proceed otherwise than by scire facias he is entitled to maintain his action. It is no objection to this proceeding that other creditors have judgments upon which scire facias may be issued and thus costs be made to the township. The only question is, has the plaintiff the right to have judgment that he may recover his debt by such form of execution as is in such case provided by law.

The case of Schaffer vs. Cadwallader 12 Casey 126 relied upon by the counsel for the defendant decides nothing more than that no execution can issue against the land of a Municipal Corporation, because the judgment is not a lien upon its real estate. But this touches not the question raised by this record. The judgment in this action merely determines that the plaintiff has or has not the right to recover, by the kind of execution to which he is limited by statute, the amount appearing by the record to be his due.

Having no doubt that the plaintiff has pursued the remedy which the law provided for him, and that without pursuing it he was not entitled to execution, I am of opinion that the plea of the defendant cannot be sustained.

And now Sept. 8, 1879, judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer. Amount to be computed by the Prothonotary.

BY THE COURT.

WHEN MARRIED WOMAN TO PAY COSTS OF AUDIT.

In the matter of distribution of proceeds of Sheriff's sale of real estate of P. G. Bachman. } EXCEPTIONS TO AUDITORS REPORT.

In this case an auditor was appointed on the application of creditors to make distribution. After the payment of the first lien the wife of the defendant, who was the purchaser of the land, claimed the balance of the fund on a judgment in her favor on a note given her by her husband, this judgment appearing as the second lien. The evidence showed that she actually had loaned the money to her husband and the auditor so found, but directed the costs of the audit to be paid out of the fund. An exception was filed by counsel for Mrs. Bachman, that the auditor erred in directing the costs to be paid out of the fund.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

When the request for the appointment of an auditor was made in this case the main question to be settled was the right of the wife of the defendant to secure the proceeds of the sale upon a judgment lately confessed for a large sum. *Prima facie* she had not that right. The presumption of the law was against her claim. Unless she could rebut this presumption by proof she had no right to any part of the fund.

The creditors therefore had reasonable ground to require an audit to compel her to establish her claim by other proof than the simple judgment note of her husband. It is but simple justice therefore that the expense necessary to sustain her claim should be borne by her. Here was more than a suspicion that there might be collusion between her and her husband—there was a legal presumption to that effect which required proof on her part to rebut. The auditor was right in directing that the costs be paid out of the fund. Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Sept. 8, 1879. BY THE COURT.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance, and eruptions on the face, purifying blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 59 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles,

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches that if Tape Worms can be removed, all other Worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 359 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RISEWICK, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of George Risewick, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Administrator.
Bloomsburg.

Sept. 12, 79-6w

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK-CASE.

Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Adjustable shelves. Cheap and strong. Cannot get out of order. Four sizes. Send for complete circular and price list. Send 25 cents for our new Illustrated Catalogue of School Merchandise. *Every Parent or Teacher should have it.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,
Headquarters for all School Supplies,
148 & 144 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Sept 12, 1y

FARMS IN MINNESOTA DAKOTA HOMES

OVER 1,000,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R.R. CO., At from $3 to $6 per Acre, and on liberal terms. These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the North-West, and are equally well adapted to the growth of other grain, vegetables, etc. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

They are Free from Incumbrance.

Guide Book, Maps, etc., containing full information, sent free.

CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Offices C. & N.W. R'y Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mention this paper in writing.

Sept. 5, 79.-18w

COLUMBIA YARNS

THE BEST.

EVERY HANK CONTAINS A SLIP WITH THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK.

CALL FOR THE Columbia Yarns AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY

H. J. Clark & Son.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

aug. 29, 1m.

GRANT'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

A complete record of the journey of General U. S. Grant, through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Egypt, India, China and Japan, with a graphic description of the places visited, manners and customs of the countries, interesting incidents, enthusiastic orations by Emperors, Kings, and the people of all climes, richly embellished with numerous artistic illustrations; also, a fine handsome steel engraved portrait of Gen. Grant. Rare success to all who take hold; will positively outsell all books.

AGENTS WANTED to sell this, the best and the only authentic low-priced book on the subject. 600 pages. Price $2.50.

Address H. W. KELLEY & CO.,
711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 29.-4w

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

PATENTED.

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, and been treated by the most eminent physicians without receiving any benefit, I was compelled, as a last resort, to experiment on myself. I had become so bad that I was compelled to sit on my chair day and night, breathing for my breath. My sufferings were so intense that I do not attempt to describe them. Always believing that nature had provided a remedy, if it could only be found, I commenced compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the odor from them, when I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH, I now offer to all afflicted with the above named diseases, the benefit of my discovery, and if they will improve the opportunity, they will never suffer with that terrible disease (Asthma) FIVE MINUTES, and will be able to lie down in any and every position comfortably. And further guarantee I propose to any person not fully satisfied, after using one-third the contents of a package, the other ASTHMA or CATARRH remedy, I will refund two-thirds to the purchaser, and the purchase money will be refunded by return mail. I will say further, if the foregoing proposition is not satisfactory, send your name and address, and I will send you one trial package *Free of Charge.* Should your druggist fail to keep this remedy, I have a large supply on hand, put up in strong packages with full directions how to use it, which I can send by mail to any address on receipt of the Price.

$1.00 per Package.

Address, D. LANGELL, (Inventor & Sole Proprietor,) Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

☞READ WHAT THE AFFLICTED WHO HAVE TRIED IT, SAY ABOUT IT.☜

W. T. BROWN, Monroe, Texas, writes—D. LANGELL, your Asthma and Catarrh Remedy has completely cured my wife. She suffered with Asthma from the time she was a year old, which is now thirty years.

S. A. HOPKINS, Joplin, Mo. D. LANGELL, Dear Sir:—I have used your valuable Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and say with pleasure that it cured me. Please make my statement known to the world.

GEO. CORE, Apple Creek, Ohio.—I do hereby certify that I was afflicted with Catarrh fifteen years. I used about one-third of a package of D. LANGELL'S Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and am now entirely cured.

Such testimony should convince the most doubtful sufferer that my Asthma and Catarrh Remedy is the wonder of the age. It is my own discovery, gathered from the fields, and contains no injurious drugs. IT IS SAFE, RELIABLE AND TRUE.

☞PRESERVE THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.☜

Geo. A. Kelley & Co. Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa.

September 19, '79, 1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF FISH BASKETS, EEL WEIRS, KIDDLES, &c.

Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Columbia county has been notified of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish baskets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, and other permanently set means of taking fish, in the Susquehanna river and Fishingcreek within his bailiwick. I do hereby declare the said contrivances to be common nuisances, and order them to be dismantled by their owners or managers within ten days, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind. If this order is not obeyed, I shall proceed at the expiration of ten days to destroy the said contrivances according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff of Columbia county.

Sept. 18, 2w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF WILLIAM LAMON.

SUSANNA HART vs. WILLIAM LAMON. } No. 422 May Term, 1877. Fi. fa. No. 57 Sept. Term, 1879.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the funds arising from said sale to and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, October 14th, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place all persons interested will attend and prove their claim or be debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Auditor.

Sept. 19, 4w.

SPECIAL LIST OF JURORS FOR OCTOBER 20, 1877.

Bloom—Phillip Unangst, John C. Jones, Peter Billmeyer, Augustus Rabb.
Berwick—Henry H. Marks, J. M. Seesholtz.
Briarcreek—George Shickleiry.
Catawissa—N. D. Herman, Charles Wantch, Reuben Shuman.
Centre—Frank B. Rhodes, Ed. Henry, Wm. Scott.
Conyngham—David Buchanon.
Fishingcreek—C. B. McHenry.
Greenwood—Chas. Eves, John W. Eves.
Hemlock—Wm. Girton.
Locust—Geo. W. Yeager, Joseph Beitz.
Madison—David Phillips, Erastus Hendershott.
Maine—N. H. W. Brown.
Mifflin—S. C. Brown.
Montour—Wm. Quick, O. A. Stanger, Reuben Rouch.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Samuel Sharpless.
Pine—Thomas Gardner, Wm. Boughton, John Love, R. W. Lyons.
Scott—Elias Hummel, John Turner.
Sugarloaf—Shadrack Hess.

Rowell & Co's. Advc's.

FRESH BEEF

ROASTED BY STEAM.

BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO.

187 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

"SOMETHING NEW.—Excellent, Economical Food for Families. PURE, WHOLESOME MEAT. Save Fuel. Save Bother. Convenient and Delicious Cold, while so many nice dishes may be made from it.

Ask your Grocer for it. Ask your Butcher for it. Fifty per cent. more nutriment in a given quantity of this Fresh Beef than in any other canned Fresh Beef.

Sold by Grocers Generally.

sept. 19, 4w. r

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is half as liable to diseases as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly as a subject to outside influences. The use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

r sept. 19, 4w.

Advertisers by addressing **Geo. P. Rowell & Co's**

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers.

☞100-page Pamphlet, 10c.☜

sept. 19, 4w. r

$1200—Official Reports, free—**$100**

Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50, - $100, - $500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. r sept. 19 79-4w.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, Thos. Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for both sexes. We excel in healthfulness, convenience, discipline, thorough teaching, home comforts and moderate charges. sept. 19, 4w. r

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Phila. sept. 19, 4w.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St., Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N.Y. r sept 19, 79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. sept. 22, 79-4w r

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. r sept. 19, '79-4w.

DE WITT'S WW PILE REMEDY.

Cannot be excelled for the cure of Bling, Bleed-ing, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply seated, it gives instant relief, and cures the most distressing cases. In from one to three weeks, if used as directed. Unlimited number of testimonials can be given if desired, but all we ask is a trial, to convince that it will do every thing we claim. Sold by all dealers in medicines. 50 cents per bottle. Sent free on receipt of price, by

JACOB WALTZ, General agent for U. S. and Canadas
130 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

☞All genuine have trade mark and signature of Dr. J. W. De Witt on wrapper.

sept. 19, '79-1y. J W & CO.

CANCER INSTITUTE.

Established in 1872 for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

sept. 19, '79-1y. J W & CO.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, in shape, with Elastic Adjusting Ball to conform adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the centre PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

sept. 19, '79-1y. J W & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

—OF—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Are filled to overflowing with

NEW, CHOICE AND SEASONABLE FABRICS,

It is manifestly impossible to make mention of more than a small portion of such a stock.

IN FOREIGN NOVELTIES,

We have all the newest things produced this season in the manufacturing Centres of France, England and Germany,

OUR PRESENT COLLECTION OF

CASHMERES AND SHOODAS

Was selected with the greatest care and under the most favorable circumstances

WE NAME

40 Pieces ALL WOOL CASHMERES, (Double width, all colors,) **AT 45 CENTS.**

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (34 inches in width), **AT 50 CENTS.**

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (38 inches in width), **AT 62½ CENTS.**

80 Pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, (40 inches in width), **AT 75 CENTS.**

40 Pieces FRENCH SHOODAS, (44 inches in width), **AT 87½ CENTS.**

40 Pieces FRENCH SHOODAS, (45 inches in width), **AT $1.00.**

We have a superb stock of

FRENCH PLAIDS

Embracing all the new combinations of colors that are in vogue in Paris the present season.

40 Pieces BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PLAIDS, (ALL WOOL) **AT 75 CENTS.**

40 Pieces ELEGANT FRENCH PLAIDS, (ALL WOOL,) **AT $1.00.**

**40 P

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

SCRANTON & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.08 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

David Lowenberg, administrator of George Risewick deceased, will sell personal property in the livery stable and dwelling, on the premises in Bloomsburg on Thursday, October 2nd at 10 o'clock.

Court in Danville next week.

Fine oysters are now in market.

J. H. Harman recently lost a valuable dun horse.

Now is the time to advertise for the fall trade.

Wheat flour wanted at this office on subscription. Also potatoes.

L. N. Moyer went to Philadelphia with his family on Monday.

The planing mill of Fress Brothers at Berwick is to be rebuilt at once.

Thomas W. Edgar has started the Espy planing mill again. It has been idle since 1873.

The Grand Jury in Bradford County has decided in favor of a free bridge at Towanda.

F. Cooley has severed his connection with the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*.

M. W. Nuss went to Pottsville on Thursday of last week to testify in the Torrey case.

The curb stone market is well attended yet. The principal products offered for sale are garden truck, peaches and apples.

H. J. Clark & Son have had a new sign painted on the outside of their building.

Hon. T. J. Vanderslice will please accept thanks for a copy of the pamphlet laws of 1879.

Pottsville has offered the Hospital commission a site and ten thousand in money, if they will locate there.

M. P. Lutz of the firm of Lutz & Sloan has enlarged his stock by adding a ten pound boy. He is not for sale.

Rev. L. Zehner has gone to Ohio to visit his parents. Rev. Mr. Kerr of New York will officiate at the Episcopal church on Sunday next.

The horses presented to General Grant by the Sultan of Turkey are on exhibition at the State Fair in Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary that have reached here, we are informed that Hon. G. D. Jackson, our State Senator, is gradually failing.

We observe from our exchanges that nearly all the Agricultural Societies in adjoining counties publish the premium list in the County papers.

The case of the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company against Hagenbuch & Kelchner, which was on trial when we went to press last week, resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton *Times* was found guilty in a prosecution for libel brought by W. W. Scranton. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and go to jail for 30 days.

Gen. Hartranft in calling the attention of Governor Hoyt to the 7th regiment told him he might travel the state over without seeing a finer regiment.

James M'Parlan, the famous Mollie Maguire detective, has been married in Chicago to Miss Mary Ann Fitzgerald, the daughter of Captain Fitzgerald, of Pinkerton's preventive police, of that city.

We have not yet been assured whether or not the Grangers of this county will make nominations. They might as well, and thus give everybody a chance.

The members of the Resene Hook & Ladder Company of this place will hold their 4th Annual Ball Thursday and Friday evenings of October 16th and 17th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

William H. Armstrong of Williamsport who came near being the Greenback candidate for Governor last year, is making speeches at Republican meetings again. There is not much left of the Greenback party.

During recent excavations for a foundation on which to build a parsonage on the old Presbyterian ground opposite Judge Elwell's three skeletons were exhumed. We presume that they will be buried with the others in the Cemetery.

The crowd of other matters upon us recently caused us to neglect to notice that F. P. Cooper, late foreman of the *Republican*, has become editor of the *Berwick Independent*. He is competent to make it a good paper, having graduated from the COLUMBIAN, and we wish him every success.

Among the arrivals at the inspection of the Third Brigade was Gen. E. W. Matthews of Gen. Hartranft's staff. He was the first Capt. of Battery F. of the 1st Pa. Light Artillery, afterwards commanded by Capts. Ricketts and Brockway. He was an able and brilliant officer and a thorough gentleman.

Jurors were discharged last week on Thursday all the cases having been disposed of. There were thirty eight cases on the civil list, of which only two were tried before a jury, the others being either settled or continued. There was argument Court on Saturday.

One of the most remarkable men in our County is Joseph Pohe of Lime Ridge. He was born Sept. 8th 1790, and consequently is in his 90th year. He is still hale and vigorous, pursuing his daily advocation with the vigor of middle age. By trade he is a shoemaker, and has managed to earn and pay for several of the finest farms in the County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in Capt. Montgomery's Company. Stephen Pohe, one of our Commissioners, is one of his children.

Employment for the mind is what thousands stand in need of.—*Danville Intelligencer*.

A mind capable of being employed is what the imitation statesman of the *Intelligencer* stands in need of.

If a pension be not applied for before next January the law requires it to begin only from the date of making the application, and as the average difference will be over $1,008, it is very important that all there applications be filed this year.

The firm of Lockard & Bro. has already commenced rebuilding their car shops on the old site. The frame work of the foundry, and blacksmith shop is already erected. The building is 30 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. We are informed that the entire works will consist of three separate buildings.

We are actually told that there is a contest in the Republican ranks for a nomination. What is the matter of the machine? Beckley & Brown, and other post-masters must look into this matter. Heretofore they have had difficulty to find a man who would accept a nomination, and pay for the tickets.

We clip the following item from the *Sunday Morning News.—Dealer*:

The City Hotel, under the proprietorship of Mr. J. L. Girton and under the able management of his assistant, Mr. Frank Smith, has the reputation of being one of the best Hotels in Town. The table is superior in every particular, and is highly recommended.

Many of our subscribers complain that they cannot pay up because they can get no money for their products. We advertise almost weekly for grain, flour, potatoes, chickens, and nearly every kind of farm produce, and yet it is impossible for us to get enough to supply the demand. Bring on your produce and we will give you credit for its market value in cash.

On last Thursday night an attempt was made by burglars to enter the carpet store of Henry Hartman. They had succeeded in boring through the door, near the bolt, a hole about three fourths of an inch in diameter. They must have become frightened in the operation, as the work was abandoned, and a brace and bit, and chisel were found on the ground.

A HEAVY LAND OWNER.

Mr. Carlemagne Tower, formerly of Pottsville, is now owner of 40,000 acres, or sixty-two square miles, in Minnesota along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is a heavy stock holder. He is laying out a town which is to be called Tower City, which already contains a number of houses, a church, a tavern and a newspaper.

James Bryson, the Labor Greenback candidate for District Attorney in old Luzerne is making an active campaign among the "sand lots." Luzerne is erratic enough to do anything, and James *may* pull through. He was District Attorney of our County for three years and we must say that he attended to the duties of his office with ability and fidelity. What Luzerne may do this year, with Lackawanna out, is a conundrum which we give up.

A decision has been recently made by the Post Office Department, authorizing transportation through the mails of partly printed bills, filled out in writing, in unsealed envelopes bearing one cent postage, as third class matter, but when such bills are receipted such unsealed one cent envelopes must pay regular letter rates postage. No authority of law is given for this statement, which seems otherwise authentic.

The candidates for Sheriff so far as nominated are tolerably quiet. Perhaps they are awaiting the action of the Republican convention That is unnecessary, as the Republican party in this county under its present management, has ceased to be an important political factor. It may be that the candidates became exhausted previous to the Conventions, and desiring a rest are willing to give the people one also. Factions may butt against our solid 2000 majority, but they might as well spare their time wind and money.

DESTROYING FISH BASKETS.

Sheriff Bastian, accompanied by his turnkey, Dallas Gilbert, went on a fish basket expedition yesterday. Their first visit was to Lycoming creek, where they destroyed five of the illegal fish catchers. Three had been destroyed by their owners before the sheriff arrived. Returning, the sheriff and his turnkey made a trip down the river, and somewhere in the vicinity of Loyalsock creek they encountered three of the obnoxious traps. These they scattered in various directions, and then returned to the city, feeling that they had put through a full day's work.—*Gazette & Bulletin*.

BLOOMSBURG.

The late parade gave hundreds of strangers an opportunity to see the beauty and natural facilities of Bloomsburg. It would take columns to reprint the good words spoken of our Town and people by our neighboring exchanges—except from our rivals at Danville—but we cannot refrain from quoting the following from the Hazleton *Sentinel*:

"Thus ended Bloomsburg's gala day, and that its citizens may have future repetitions of it is our wish, and that of the Third Brigade, for well does the town deserve it. Possessing natural facilities for such an affair that can scarcely be surpassed, the people of the region have in unbounded quantity the sympathy with the cause that enables them to perform all that could be asked in contribution to success. This they amply demonstrated on Tuesday and for it all credit should be given.

It is a very strange exhibition of economy on the part of the board of managers not to publish the premium list of the coming County fair in the local newspapers. There is not a single association in any of our neighboring counties but that has published its premium list so that the interest of exhibitors may be awakened. Our fair has been managed upon the contracted idea that it would only be a favor granted to the paper and would not be of any benefit to the association. If this be a correct view it is remarkably strange that the Columbia county Agricultural Society should be the first and only one that has discovered it. There was a time when a different policy prevailed and during that period a surplus was accumulated which was applied to the purchase of the grounds. Since the penny-wise and pound foolish policy has obtained favor it is about all that can be expected if the ordinary current expenses are paid.—*Republican*.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

A visit to our Normal School under its present management, will convince at once that we have an institution of learning, second to none in the State. It is also a satisfaction to know that it is appreciated abroad as well as at home. In looking over the Record we find students, in attendance from New York City, New Rochelle, N. Y. State, from Philadelphia, Bradford, Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Lehigh, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Schuylkill, Wayne and Union counties, and a host from Bloomsburg and Columbia county. The school and all its surroundings are in perfect harmony. The Dormitory and Grounds are in keeping with educational departments, showing that all connected, are aiming with one end in view, to make it useful attractive and homelike. We can heartily recommend it to all who have sons and daughters to educate and especially to those who look forward to teaching. W.

LIFTING TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Scranton *Republican* says:

Having been somewhat skeptical regarding the statement that Mr. W. W. Scranton lifted 1,980 pounds as mentioned in the *Republican*, we were accorded the opportunity of witnessing a more extraordinary and incredible feat yesterday at noon when we saw Mr. Scranton lifting the fabulous weight of two thousand pounds—an even ton. Just fancy a man carrying in a ton of coal at a single haul. One would think it a task for Sampson himself, yet this is the weight lifted by Mr. Scranton. There are few men who can lift one thousand pounds, and it is questioned whether there is another man in Pennsylvania that can lift two thousand.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The weather for the last week has appeared so much like Fall that people in the country begin to hurry around with the work that must be done before Winter appears.

George Fleckenstine, with a large number of workmen, is busily engaged digging the cellar for his new house which he expects to have enclosed before winter sets in.

The Methodist Festival of last Saturday notwithstanding the rain, was a decided success. They had intended to hold it at Megargell's grove but the day appearing cloudy, they decided to hold it in the hall of the Academy, which was kindly offered them; the wisdom of this was apparent when the rain came pouring down in the evening. We understand that they cleared about $80.00.

A very eloquent lecture was delivered on Monday evening before the students of the Academy by Hervy Smith Esq., of Bloomsburg. The theme of the lecture was embodied in the word "Excelsior" It was considered by the Students a masterly production.

The military company of the Academy, under the able instruction of Capt. Conner, is making good progress. Several important movements have been learned and the Capt. says they will appear in arms next week.

REPORTER.

East Smithfield, Pa., Sept. 10, 1879.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

Gentlemen:—I notice in your paper of the 17th of July the proceedings of the Columbia County Medical Society against Dr. Turner. Will you permit me to tell you what I know of the great humbug and quack as they style him. I have a son who is twenty-four years old, he was taken with epilepsy when two years old in its worst form, having from two to ten fits in the course of twenty-four hours. I employed the best medical skill this country afforded, and my father, Darius Bullock, who had practiced medicine in this vicinity for over forty years, did all in his power for my son's relief but to no purpose. We purchased all the medicines we saw advertised in the principal cities but it did no good, and we had given up that there was no help for him, when my father heard of Dr. Turner and opened a correspondence with him which led to our trying a bottle of medicine, I think in July 1876, since which time my son has had but two fits and they were when my father died two years ago, caused by getting out of the medicine and the excitement of my father's death. My son is now so that he helps me in my store and I think will fully regain his mental faculties.

I think if there is a benefactor to the human family it is Dr. Turner, and I hope he may be spared for many years to come. I am called upon daily for Dr. Turner's address by persons who have heard of the wonderful cure of my son, and it is a pleasure to me to give all the information I can to all that are suffering from that dreadful disease. I shall be pleased to answer any and all communications.

Respectfully yours,

M. BULLOCK.

IMPORTANT TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following from the Washington *Tribune* is worthy the attention of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors:

It has been decided that under the operations of the arrears of pension law, limitations which under the old pension laws, ran against widows who remarried without having applied for a pension within five years from the death of the soldier and children, and brothers and sisters of a deceased soldier who were under sixteen years of age at the time of the latter's death, but who neglected to file an application for pensions before they attained the age of twenty-one years, have been swept away, so that now, the late widow of the soldier who died in the service and in the line of duty, is entitled to a pension from the date of her remarriage, provided she has not received the same. Also children who have been debarred a pension under the old pension laws by reason of the youngest having attained the age of twenty one years without making an application, should now apply; also brothers and sisters who were under sixteen years of age at the date of the soldier's death and dependent upon him for support (the soldier having left neither widow, minor child nor children surviving him, and the mother and father having died before the brothers and sisters attained the age of sixteen years), now have a valid claim. The classes above referred to number tens of thousands, and this good news will be cheering indeed to them, especially as it comes so unexpectedly upon the heels of the disallowance of their claims, or information that they had no title to pension.

A CARD.

Believing nearly one year ago that the present Autumn would see the country on the high road to prosperity, we commenced then to make preparations of great magnitude.

To properly arrange for a stock surpassing all we had before attempted, we sent abroad several buyers, who visited all the chief manufacturing centres of Europe, especially in England, France and Germany.

Through them we have succeeded in contracting for large quantities of Specialties, which will be confined to ourselves exclusively, as well as a general stock of Novelities and Staple Fabrics, unsurpassed in the American market.

The most careful study has been given to the cheapening of supplies, and it is believed that with our present arrangements the consumer who deals at our house will stand nearer to the producer than ever before in the history of the trade.

The products of the best makers, Foreign and Domestic, will be distributed by us in any quantity, small or large, with only our own small profit added to the lowest prices (less all discounts) at which manufacturers will contract with the largest cash buyers.

A number of alternations and improvements have been made to our store properly conducing still further than heretofore to the convenience and comfort of our patrons, and respectfully inviting visits of inspection on and after this date, September 15, we announce the formal OPENING OF THE FALL BUSINESS OF 1879.

Respectfully submitted by

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Eighth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in this borough or township.

tf.

We have three waste baskets full of complimentary tickets to fairs this fall. Perhaps the Agricultural Societies have mistaken us for R. B. Hayes.

FAIRS.

—The State Fair at Philadelphia will close on Saturday.

—The Centre County Fair will be held October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

—The Berks County Fair will be held at Reading September 30th and October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

—The Ringtown Fair is being held this week.

—The Columbia County Fair will be held October 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

SHALL WE HAVE WATER WORKS?

It is possible that after all the talk and trouble Bloomsburg will have no water works for some time to come. It was generally understood that the Town Council had agreed to give $1600 a year to a foreign party who talked of going into the enterprise. No formal action was taken by them, but individual members seemed inclined to do that much, and hence the water company expected that when every thing was in readiness, the Town would agree to take enough water and pay enough for it to warrant the company in putting in fire plugs. An organization was effected, ten per cent of the capital stock paid in, a charter obtained, and then the Council were requested to indicate what they would be willing to contract for. On Thursday of last week they met, and after voting on several motions, which were lost, they decided to offer $20 apiece for forty fire plugs, and to contract for one year at that price. This was communicated to the Board of Directors of the water company who were in session at the same time, and the offer was rejected. A resolution was passed to the effect that no further steps be taken towards the erection of water works until the Town authorities shall see fit to pay a sum sufficient to warrant the company in going to the expense of putting in plugs. Unless the town will do this there will be no water works.

An erroneous view is entertained by some of our citizens on the subject of an appropriation for a water supply. They talk of it as though the money paid to the water company would be a gift from the public to the stockholders. We do not understand that this enterprise has been inaugurated as a mere speculation out of which the stock holders expect to become wealthy. It is intended for the convenience and protection of the entire community. Those who own the most stock are as a general thing among our largest property owners, and therefore would have to pay the heaviest taxes for water rents. When every body will be benefitted they should be willing to encourage the matter, and the Town Council should take such steps as will insure protection against fire. If the public does not want such protection, and desires to continue to run the risk of losing more property in one night than the water rents from the town would amount to in ten years then the late action of the authorities will meet with general approbation.

VIEWS OF A CITIZEN ON THE WATER QUESTION.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

Gentlemen:—Permit me through your columns, as a citizen and taxpayer, to express my disgust at the action of our Town Council in the matter of Water Works. It is very much to be regretted, that we have a council partly composed of narrow minded, selfish men, who seem to ignore the fact, that they are only the *servants of the people* and that when elected by the taxpayers they are not to legislate to suit themselves but to suit the wishes of a majority of the citizens who elected them. Now it is well understood that a large majority of our taxpayers are favorable to the erection of Water Works, the very fact of their subscribing to raise the amount of funds proves this, and should have been sufficient to guide the Town Council in the matter of what amount the Town would be willing to pay for water. The Council held a meeting. "The Mountain conceived and brought forth a mouse" The very liberal offer of $800 per year was agreed to, and that mark you for *one year*, a sum that would hardly more than compensate the company for putting in the plugs, therefore at the expiration of one year the Company would be at the mercy of a Council who may just decide to do *without water* altogether, and the Company would be—where? echo answers—where? Now let us look at the matter in a business light. A number of our citizens having the welfare of our Town in view, formed a company, raised the sum of $30,000, 10 per cent. already collected, charter obtained, everything fair for success, only wanting one thing settled, viz: what the Council would do, and now this Council stands as an obstacle in the way of the success of the Water Works. Would any business man as an individual invest an amount of money without some guarantee of its paying, but the Council seems to think they ought to risk it on the paltry offer made by them of 800 dollars. I believe the Council claims to have some business men among its members. I would very much like to hear their reasons or an explanation of the stand taken by six out of seven. They must certainly be aware that the course taken by them in this matter would not meet with the approval of those who elected them. Surely if that portion of our citizens who pay the largest share of taxes already are willing to still increase their share, why should the Town Council prove an obstacle in the way of the greatest improvement the town ever had or will have! Our properties will increase in value, our insurance be reduced, our town will become still more attractive and healthy.

I trust the citizens will not permit this chance to be lost, but call a meeting at once and petition the Council to reconsider this matter and make terms with the company that will be satisfactory to all. I write you not in the interest of the company but having the welfare of our town at heart.

A CITIZEN.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Williamsport, Pa. Sep. 16th 1879.

WHEREAS: The Twelfth Regiment N. G. of Pa. having been encamped at Bloomsburg Penna. from Sep. 6th until Sep. 10th 1879 and

WHEREAS: The citizens of Bloomsburg kindly furnished the regiment with camp ground, firewood, straw &c., therefore

Be it Resolved by the Field, Staff, and Line Officers that the Twelfth Regiment N. G. of Pa. extend to the several committees and to the citizens of Bloomsburg one and all, their thanks for their assistance and attention rendered them and especially to Messrs. Brown, Lowenberg and the other members of the Committee of Arrangements who were assiduous and unremitting in their efforts to make the men comfortable and afford every facility for the proper conduct of the camp.

And be it further Resolved, That the field and staff officers extend their thanks to the Committee and citizens who so kindly furnished them horses and attendants upon every occasion when needed.

And be it further Resolved, That the Twelfth Regiment, appreciating the compliment paid them by the ladies in presenting them with flowers do, one and all, individually and collectively acknowledge their due appreciation of the same and in extending their grateful thanks assure them that their hearts will ever beat warmly for the ladies of Bloomsburg.

For the Field and Staff Officers.

THOMAS W. LLOYD, Adjutant. A. H. STEAD, Col. Commanding.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

LOST.—A Newfoundland Pup, about six months old. He is colored black and marked white on the breast. A reward will be given for his return to the owner. ROBT. R. LITTLE.

The Catawissa Paper Mill has been sold by the Executors of William McKelvy to McCready Bros., of Philadelphia. Possession to be given October 1st.

SICK FOLKS SAVE MONEY.

by buying the medicine known as Kidney-Wort. It is a dry vegetable compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. One package makes six quarts of medicine which contains no poisonous liquors being prepared in pure water.

The Yazoo Business.

Just after the war a man named Morgan, who had some connection with the Federal army, settled in the county of Yazoo, Miss., and married a mulatto woman, engaging in politics as an avocation. The population of the county of Yazoo, at that time, was four-fifths black, and Morgan, by thoroughly identifying himself with the negroes, became their leader. His word was law. He found no difficulty in being elected to any office he chose, and finally, after trying a number selected that of Sheriff as being the most profitable. His reign was a reign of terror. Things went on from bad to worse, until every white man who did not profit by an association with Morgan found a refuge elsewhere. One day a man named Dixon, who had been a Confederate soldier, and was well-known as a desperate character, sent Morgan an unsealed letter in which he tersely informed him that he (Dixon) was tired of the way things had been going on, and that he wanted him (Morgan) "to get out of there." In order that he might know just what was meant, Dixon added a postcript to the effect, that if he had met him after the receipt of his letter he would shoot him on sight. Morgan was a desperate man himself, but in Dixon he recognized his master. Within the time prescribed he found himself a new abiding place. Dixon immediately succeeded to his lordship and tyrannical domination.

The negroes feared him, but they obeyed him. He ruled them as mercilessly as Morgan, and by the same means. One day he chased an offending colored man to a cotton field where thirty or forty other negroes were at work. The hunted man saw him coming and fled to the river. Dixon rode up to the gang unattended and forced them by his will-power alone to capture the runaway, put a rope around his neck and hang him to the limb of a tree without any more ado than if he had been a mad-dog. Two years ago, Dixon met a gambler who had won some of his money and shot him down without a word of warning. His next job was to pack a jury with negroes, and obtain an acquittal. By this time he had become as great a terror as Morgan had ever been, and the surrounding country made common cause and drove him out of the State. Two months ago he returned and announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff. That meant, if it meant anything, a renewal of the old scenes—violence, murder and ruin. In sheer self-defence, just as they would have united against an insane man with a torch in his hand, or a wild animal, the citizens of Yazoo county—without distinction of politics or color—came together, and informed Dixon that he would not be allowed to turn their peaceful community into another hell. In most countries such a man would have been hung to the highest tree or nearest lamp-post, and but little note would have been made of it. Here, however, a quiet but determined suppression of him has been tortured into proscription of the worst grade, and Northern papers have printed columns of denunciation of what they style "the Mississippi method." Citizens who have combined merely to protect their firesides from rapine and riot, are assailed as bull-dozers and Yahoos.

The telegraph now brings us the news that Dixon has been shot in a personal encounter. There was a dispute, a pulling of pistols, one or more shots, but somebody was too quick for him and Dixon fell dead. Perhaps this will be the end of the troubles and consequent notoriety of Yazoo. Possibly not. These statements, however, have been made to us by one who had every opportunity to know that they are true, and we print them to show to our readers, the kind of creatures on whom the Republican papers of the North have been wasting tones of sympathy.—*Washington Post*.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000 Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf

"That Cheap Encyclopædia."

Volume one of the new 'Library of Universal Knowledge' is issued September 20th. It contains 736 pages of small but clear and beautiful type, handsomely printed on good paper, and is neatly and strongly bound in cloth, half morocco and half Russia, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00 per volume. The succeeding volumes will appear about two each month, till the 20 volumes completing the work are issued. Specimen volumes are sent to any part of the United States (10 cents extra for postage), with privilege of return after ten days examination. Special terms are offered to early subscribers and to clubs, of which full particulars are sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

That a complete Encyclopædia, first class in character, and containing more matter than any heretofore published in this country at any price, should be made and sold for the trifling sum of $10.00, seems so extraordinary that many who wish it may be true, are very naturally incredulous. The same house publish a large list of standard works, all at similarly low prices, and the presence of some of them already in the hands of hundreds of thousands of lovers of good books in all parts of the land, is naturally rapidly transforming the incredulous into patrons and enthusiastic friends of the enterprise. No mystery is made about the cause of the low prices—they are, the reduced cost of manufacture to about one-half what it was a few years ago, the method of sale, direct to the purchaser, saving him the large commissions commonly paid to agents and dealers, and a very large sale. It is worth the cost of a postal card to see their catalogue.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

HIGHEST PRIZE PORT WINE.

The best wine in the country, that took the highest premium at the Centennial, is Speer's Port Grape Wine, which has become so celebrated. This wine and his P. J. Brandy are now being used by physicians everywhere, who rely upon them as being the purest and best sold by Druggists. For sale by C. A. Kliem Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Bribery at Elections."

BY "PRACTICAL POLITICIAN" IN N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

It has long ago been demonstrated that the ordinary moral obligations which are supposed to control men's action, in society do not seem to operate in restraining them from violations of the election laws, and many who would not admit themselves to be criminal offenders most outrageously violate the purity of the ballot box, tamper with the political virtue of their fellow-citizens and by aid and example foster the disreputable and demoralizing system, to the extirpation of which every man of good moral character might be expected to lend his aid. In the pursuit of a nomination and in contending with the agencies which have been represented to influence the result I see respectable men year after year yielding to the importunities of the bummer element—supplying them with beer and whisky to court their favor and giving them money for their votes. On the other hand, influential men in the community, of high social standing allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations. At the last primary election a wealthy farmer, a man of mark in his community, by reason of his wealth and intelligence, of one of the best families in his section, actually was paid $100 by a candidate for one office, and was bought by each of the rival candidates for another, by his vote and influence. Indeed, he is credibly reported to have been so shameless as to bring his son, a young man, just coming of voting age, to intrpduce him to the politicians as a man of rising influence, and effected an understanding between him and them, by which he received $5 here and there for his support of several candidates. Another example that illustrates the lavish expenditures by candidates and the popular demoralization is furnished by another prominent farmer, a man of wealth, social position and intelligence. He is so very little of a politician that very few persons really know (if he knows himself) to which party he belongs; but, being a man of mark, when "money was in the air," he was offered and took $100 for his influence, which, to the best information, was exerted to get himself, his son, and one or two hirelings to the primary elections. Those who get a taste of this sort of thing generally follow it up year after year. It has become known and appreciated among the politicians that "disinterested" farmers and the class among whom the greatest independence would naturally be looked for are the most importunate and purchasable class. They take to political bribery as a legitimate business.

Now, let us see what the law has done to remedy this state of things. The constitution of the state provides:

'Senators and representatives and all judicial, state, and county officers shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath and affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that *I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law.*'

'And any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the commonwealth.'

And, in order to define and 'express exactly' what are necessary and proper expenses, the following statute law has been enacted by the state Legislature:

'*Be it enacted, etc.*, That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate *for the nomination or for the election* to the Senate or House of Representatives, or any office of the judiciary, or to any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election, or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to wit:

"*First.* For printing and traveling expenses.

"*Second.* For dissemination of information to the public.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions.

"The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals or committees or organizations duly constituted for the purpose; but *nothing contained in this act shall be so constructed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election*; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, article seven of the constitution of this commonwealth (above cited).

"Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

This is explicit and far-reaching. From its provisions and its penalties there is no escape in law or conscience. Scarcely one in a dozen nominees fails to violate it knowingly, and they perjure themselves when they take the oath. Not only do they incur its penalties by the expenditure of money lavishly in excess of these specifically authorized purposes; but even after nomination they suffer assessment by the party organization to an amount which it is never pretended is limited to these necessary and proper expenses, and the payment of which is a flagrant violation of the law, which, after they have committed in full public gaze, they deny in the oath they take.

And this law breaking and perjury goes on year after year with impunity. A drunken fellow who raises a row at the polls is jerked to the lock-up; a common disturber of the peace is sent to jail; but these men, who practically subvert the ballot-box, corrupt the fountain of all authority, debauch one branch of the community and defraud the other, escape all punishment. Nay, by their very devices they become the administrators of the law, the guardians of the political ark. They fill not only clerical offices; but are seated as law-makers and magistrates. They are appointed to conduct the prosecution of wrong-doers, to keep in confinement convicts; and I am not sure that the judicial robes are free from the smell of fire.

Another fruitful branch of this same subject is the stuffing of ballot-boxes and alteration of returns, accomplished generally by hired experts who can make the ballot-boxes or tally-papers give forth any desired results. One candidate of a dozen can be given and has often been given more votes from a single box than the whole number polled, and the returns are often altered and forged *ad libitum*, according as special changes are necessary to effect the general result. I have known two or three individuals to be known and recognized to have such complete control of the returns of a district that they were offered $4,000 to change them. Wonderful to relate, they left them stand as they were, in consideration of a contract for which they were to get but $2,000. In other cases, simply to decide bets as to the second highest vote, I have known the returns from a half dozen districts to be just reversed.

I have only presented a sample of the experience of every practical politician to urge upon the attention of readers that popular suffrage, in partisan celebrations or victories at the polls, in rejoicing over results of which so few know how they were obtained, may know that they are dancing on a volcano. Can the lid be kept on much longer? Can the eruption be averted?

The rigid enforcement of existing laws might effect much; but the arm of the law is weakened because those who are so eminently not without sin cannot begin the stone-throwing which is part of their official duty. Two practical suggestions occur:

First. Let a number of prominent gentlemen in every community, representing all parties, pledge themselves to contribute no money for political purposes and encourage no expenditures unless the strict letter of the law be observed in disbursements, and pledge themselves as a body to prosecute to the end, regardless of party or political considerations, every violation of the law.

Second. Let the statute be so broadened and strengthened that every voter, upon offering to vote, may be challenged to swear that he has neither been offered nor promised, inducement of any kind for his vote, or that of any other person, and 'on conviction for perjury in this matter be followed with disfranchisement and disqualification for office *forever*.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

The Plain Issue in Pennsylvania.

Ordinarily the addresses of political committees are of small importance—machine made, and low-grade work at that. But the address of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania deserves to be read and pondered by every voter in the State. It is remarkable, because it lays stress on the real grievances of the people and strikes boldly at the powers which have been supposed to hold and govern that State.

For many years the Republican party in Pennsylvania, ruled by the Treasury Ring, has maintained an intimate and profitable alliance with the most powerful corporations. Between the two they owned and controlled the Legislature, the State administration, and the municipal governments of the richest and most populous communities. The power of this combination was believed to be irresistible until the people, by the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, in spite of their desperate opposition, broke the charm of invincibility and taught the politicians that the line of duty as well as of policy lay in resistance to the encroachment of 'corporate power in collusion with political rings.' But the Republican party was hopelessly rotten; to cut out the gangrene was to take the heart of the patient. To reform it, and induce it to stand as a guard of the people's rights against their oppressors, was impossible. The Rings, the corporations, the monopolies—these were the party—the bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. Without them, without their money and their power to coerce and intimidate voters in its interest, it would be as thoroughly defunct as the Whig party or the Know-Nothing party.

And it has certainly been a most unfortunate circumstance that, until recently, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been withheld from boldly following out the logic of its principles by men in its councils who were either in sympathy with its corporate enemies or feared to strike the blow that would serve as the signal for the beginning of a long and bitter struggle, in which all the odds of power, organization, and corruption funds would be against the Democracy. They continually flattered themselves and their followers with the idle notion that the railroads, and especially the great Pennsylvania Railroad, would see its interest in abstaining from politics, or in dividing its strength between the two parties. But it never did, and it never could. It could no more shake off the Republican Rings than they could exist without it.

The Convention which nominated Mr. Hartranft made its issues so clear that no child can misunderstand them. It said that the corporations must accept and obey the Constitution, the adoption of which they so fiercely resisted, and which forbids all discriminations in rates of freight, which remands the railroads to the legitimate business of common carriers, and which prohibits combinations injurious to the public interests, and abolishes the infamous system of bribery and corruption carried on by the unlimited issue of free passes. The Convention also denounced the Riot bill under which the State was to be plundered of $4,000,000 without even so much as a pretext, and the robbery of the Commonwealth by the Treasury Ring—plunder which a committee of the Legislature found had in a few years amounted to $1,200,000 in the one item of interest on the public money.

On all these issues the Republican Convention was dumb; it put in no defence of the past, nor any promise of amendment in the future. On the contrary, it explicitly approved the corrupt means employed to pass the Riot bill, openly sustained the corruptionists, put a gag upon free discussion, and smothered Wolfe's resolution in favor of 'honest men in office.'

The Democratic address dwells upon these vital questions. The Republican address, like the Republican Convention, will no doubt pass them in silence.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Glass sleepers for railroads is the latest thing in that line in England. The glass is toughened by a process discovered by Frederick Siemens, of

Miscellaneous.

The Census of 1880.

A Washington *Post* reporter has had an interview with General Francis A. Walker, chief of the National Census Bureau, and has brought out some interesting information concerning the plan of taking the census, and the progress of arrangements for the work. June 1st, 1880, will be census day. On that day 15,000 or 20,000 enumerators will commence their labors—those in the cities being required to complete their work in two weeks, while those in the country will be allowed the whole month of June. Persons alive on the 1st of June, but dying before the enumerator reaches them, will be counted in the census; births subsequent to the 1st of June will not be counted—the object being to get the correct statistics up to the beginning of the month. The census will probably be the most complete ever taken, as in addition to the regular enumerators, skilled agents and experts will be employed to gather the statistics of manufacturing, agriculture, mining, fishing and other interests much nearer accuracy than any statistics previously taken. Inquiries have already been instituted in certain branches of the census; in fact the taking of statistics may be said to have already been commenced. The death statistics, for instance, are to be taken in a new way. Heretofore, the enumerators have collected the death statistics, and it is estimated that the returns have only embraced sixty or seventy per cent. of the actual rate. Under the new plan, sixty thousand blank reports have been sent to physicians, asking them to report the deaths coming to their knowledge, together with the types of disease, and many other interesting statistics which could not be obtained through any other agencies. The names of physicians have been obtained through postoffices, state boards of health, medical journals, etc, and the profession has shown a gratifying disposition to assist in every way possible. General Walker feels certain of obtaining, in the manner just described, a large volume of valuable statistics. Heretofore our fishery statistics have been incomplete and nearly worthless, as was demonstrated when the Halifax question was before the government. England was able to prove by statistics the value of the Canadian inshore fishing and the United States could not meet the showing. It is said that the census of 1860 or 1870 did not exhibit 10 per cent. of the actual fishing statistics. Now, Professor Goode, of the United States commission, is in charge of a number of officers, who are proceeding from port to port along the coast, ascertaining the number of men and vessels engaged in the industry, statistics of the markets, and facts relating to the fisheries in their economical aspects. Special agents and experts are already in the field, with a view to a better collection of statistics in all departments of mining. Preparations for similar work in the manufacturing interests have been made, and in large cities especially the enumerators will be relieved of this branch. The agricultural field in general is so wide that special agents will not be employed to take agricultural figures. In certain branches, however, such as fruit culture, live stock and important crops, special agents must necessarily be employed. Education statistics will be collected almost entirely through special agency.

THE CANON OF NIAGARA.

HOW THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER WAS FINALLY TAKEN BY UNITED STATES ENGINEERS—THE SOUNDINGS.

A young man who accompanied a corps of United States engineers to Niagara to take soundings below the Falls writes: The canon of Niagara is far more mysterious than the Falls themselves. Within the era of civilization in America no one was able to successfully pierce the fierce and terrible undercurrent to the bottom until, recently, the government itself thought it necessary in behalf of science to undertake the task. All the great schemes imagined to be strictly scientific were put in operation by bunglers to obtain the depth of water beneath the falls. Bars of railroad iron, pails of stones, and all unreasonable bulky and awkward instruments were attached to long lines and cast off the railway bridge and elsewhere, but positively refused to sink. The very bulk of the instruments was sufficient, no matter what their weight, to give the powerful undercurrent a way to buoy them up to the surface or near it. The United States corps of engineers, however, with a small lead of only twelve pounds weight attached to a slender rope or sounding cord, easily obtained the depth from the Falls to the lower bridge. As your correspondent assisted in the hydrographical operations, the facts may be given as they present themselves. One day we launched in a small boat not far below the Falls, and entered on a most exciting and perilous exploration of the canon. The old guide, long in charge of the miniature ferry situated here, accompanied the party. With great difficulty we approached within a short distance of the American Falls, which darted great jets of water on us, and far out into the stream. The roar was so terrible that no voice or human sound, however, near we were to one another could be heard. The leadsman cast the line, which passed rapidly down and told off eighty-three feet. This was quite near the shore. Passing out of the friendly eddy which had assisted us so near the Falls we shot rapidly down the stream. The next cast of lead told off one hundred feet, deepening to one hundred and ninety two feet at the inclined railway. The average depth to the Swift Drift, where the river suddenly becomes narrow, with a velocity too great to be measured, was one hundred and fifty-three feet.

Just under the lower bridge the whirl pool rapids set in, and so violently are the waters moved that they rise like ocean waves to the height of twenty feet. At this point your correspondent, at the time of the survey, computed the depth at two hundred and ten feet, which was accepted as approximately correct.

Bad luck made George Waterfield downhearted, and he frequently threatened to take his own life. So disconsolate was he that, when somebody asked the loungers on the veranda of the tavern at Edge Hill, Pa., to go into the barroom and drink, and all the rest responded with alacrity, he stayed outside alone. When the others came out again, they found Waterfield lying dead on the floor, with a wound in his breast. They thought he carried out his suicidal purpose by stabbing himself, but they could not find a knife. An examining physician found a bullet in the supposed gash, and it was a mystery how the shot had been fired, until it was ascertained that a man had been trying a rifle in that direction from a point three-quarters of a mile away.

George is 5 years old. His mother had undressed him for a bath before putting him to bed. As he stood before her he said, 'Now, mamma, I'm a kid.' 'Yes, dear said she. 'You know what kind of a kid I am, mama?' 'No darling,' 'Well, an-kid.'

PREDICTIONS ABOUT 1880 AND 1887.

In a pamphlet recently published the author, Professor Grimmers, asserts: 'From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival and death.' Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so America will lose fifteen million people. Besides plague, we are to have storm and tidal waves mountains are to 'toss their heads through the choicest valleys,' navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the 'capricious deflexions of the magnetic needle,' and islands will appear and disappear in mid-ocean. All the beasts, birds and fishes will be diseased, famine and civil strife will destroy most of the human beings left alive by plague; and finally, 'two years of fire'—from 1885 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. In 1887 the 'Star of Bethlehem' will 'reappear in Cassiopia's Chair,' the immediate results being universal war and portentous floods and North America is again to be involved volved in acivil war, unless a 'Napoleon arises to quell it; but during these terrible days the Pacific States will be a veritable Paradise of peace compared to the hellish strife that will be waging throughout the world. The few people that may manage to survive till 1887 will have reason to be thankful.

An infidel passing through the shadows that hang around the close of life and finding himself adrift amid the dark surges of doubt and uncertainly without anchorage or harbor in view, was urged by his skeptical friends to 'hold on.' He answered, 'I have no objections to holding on, but will you tell me what to hold on by?' Here is a question which men do well to consider before they reach the closing scene. If they are to hold on what are they to hold on by? Where is their trust? Where is their confidence? What certainty have they as they go down into the the shadows? Surely a man who comes to his dying hour needs something better than infidelity can give him; he needs the guiding hand of Him who is the resurrection and the life, who has conquered death and triumphed over the grave, and who is able to bring us safely off at last. He needs that hope which is 'as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil.'

Three members of the female base ball club, which has been exhibiting through the country, walked disconsolatly into Pittsburgh, and reported the rest of the party as afoot, too, a few miles back. They had turned pedestrians in consequence of their manager's departure with the treasury, and were on their way to Philadelphia.

The Methodist church at Centreville, Md., was lighted and decorated for the wedding of Mrs. Taylor and Mr. Merchant, the minister was ready, and an expectant throng filled the edifice, when the information came that the couple had decided not to get married. No explanation was given.

A friend, visiting in a clergyman's family where the parents were very [strict with regard to children's sabbath deportment, was confidentially informed by one of the little girls that 'she would like to be a clergyman.' 'Why?' inquired the visitor. 'Because then I could holler on Sunday.'

'Rosalie, this going out incestantly I cannot have! Next Sunday you must stay at home all day.' But, madam! I have promised my aunt to spend the afternoon with her.' Little Annie (interceding)—'Do let her go, mamma! Her aunt has been made a sergeant, and has got a new coat with stripes on it, and a great long sword!'

There are two little girls of the same name in New London, Conn. The other night one of them said her prayers, and for fear they might be credited to the the other child, she added, after the Amen, 'No. 10 Orange Street.'

'And how does Charley like going to school?' kindly inquired a good man of a little 6-year-old boy, who was waiting with a tin can in his hand. 'I like goin' well 'nough,' replied the embryo statesman, ingenuously, 'but I don't like stayin' after I get there.'

THE LONGEST BEARD.—Edwin Smith, of Adrian, Mich., rejoices in a beard which, by late measurement, was 7 feet 6 inches and a half in length. He has not shaved since 1861. Ordinarily Mr. Smith and his beard would not attract especial attention. He does not let it sway at its own free will at all times, but keeps it tied in a compact bunch under his chin, holding it fast with thread and hairpins. When thus done up it does not appear to be of unusual length unless the observation is close.

VIRGINIA'S OYSTER TRADE.—The president of the Norfolk Oyster Packing Association says that 3,000,000 bushels of oysters will be taken from the Virginia waters this year, and more than one-third of these will be handled by the packers of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The average value of oysters is 35 cents a bushel, making the oyster trade of Norfolk something like $350,000 a year. The business has been built up since the war, and is steadily increasing.

So great is the present demand for railroad iron that the Union Pacific Railroad Company are unable to buy steel rails in this country for the purpose of building their new branch, which runs 150 miles south of Salt Lake City. The consequences has been that the Union Pacific Company have been compelled to use old iron.

Money is so plenty in Chicago that three Chicago banks have been able to loan an aggregate of $3,000,000 in New York, on call, since the recent lightness in money showed itself on Wall street. The rates obtained have ranged from four to six per cent.

Little Pittsburg mine has paid $1,000,000 in dividends since last November, equal to 3 per cent. per month, or at the rate of 36 per cent. annually upon the present market price of the stock.

'Mamma, I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people,' said a little girl to her mother the other day. 'Why not, my child?' 'Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll on her stomach to say her prayers.

Set back 42 Years.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over: could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop! Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every fibrous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable.
HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering.
GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham, Mass.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure.
D. W. GRAY, M. D., Muscatine, Iowa.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.
WM. BOWEN, 225 Pine St., St. Louis.

AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success.
WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 159 Harrison Ave., Boston.

WE have sold Sanford's Radical Cure for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to learn of the first complaint.
S. D. BALDWIN & CO., Washington, Ind.

THE cure effected in my case by Sanford's Radical Cure was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. Therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston.
GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Druggist, Boston.

Each package of Sanford's Radical Cure contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

Gentlemen,—I sent for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling in my left side that two physicians pronounced Enlargement of the Spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumor.
L. A. BISTER.
Centrialia, Ind., March 20, 1877.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find $2.25, and I wish you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. By the above you will see that I can do something to help others in some way even if I am not able to be up and around. There are a number who have tried your plasters who had given out that all plasters were good for nothing, and now join with me that they are the best they have ever tried. I have got along this winter better than I have before in three years. Wished I could have heard of your plasters before. Yours, &c.,
LORETTA M. CROSS.
Ballston Spa, N. Y., March 27, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

J

KIDNEY-WORT

Permanently cures
LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to act efficiently."
E. M. SUTTON, of Burlington, says, "As a Liver Invigorator it is without an equal. I use it to prevent and cure headache, and all bilious attacks."
NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."
C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the whole system of the poisonous humors that otherwise develope in Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Kidney and Urinary diseases, or Rheumatism and Lumbago, and which in women, disorder every function and bring on weakness and disease.

If you want to be well in spite of yourself, use KIDNEY-WORT. It is a dry vegetable compound, and One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Buy it at the Druggists.

h 7 1878.

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County

Its Invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its genero us qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S
P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S
P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.
June 27, 1879-tf

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

When you subscribe for a

NEWSPAPER

Take the one

That gives you the most for your money.

THE COLUMBIAN

IS THE

LARGEST PAPER,

In the county,

HAS THE

Largest Circulation,

More Reading Matter,

More Valuable Information,

More Interesting Selections,

Than any other

AND COSTS ONLY

$1.50 a year

IN ADVANCE.

OUR

Job Department

IS COMPLETE,

And we are prepared to do the

BEST WORK

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY.

FIRST-CLASS MATERIAL

AND

First-Class workmen only are employed.

JOB WORK

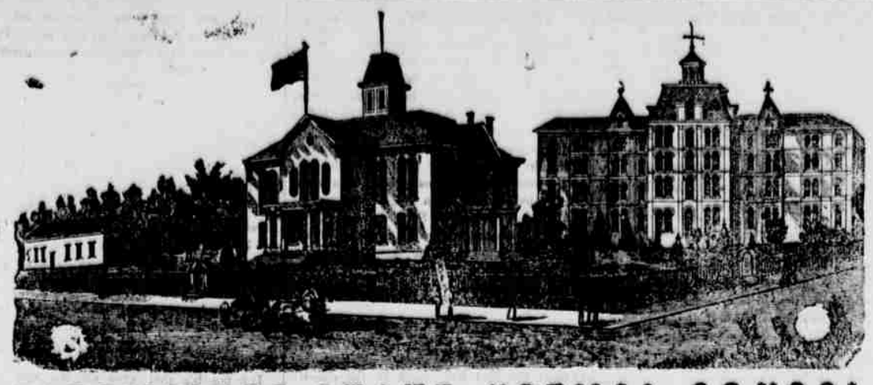
CAN BE ORDERED BY MAIL.

ESTIMATES

Made on Application.

THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 6, '78.

DON'T DELAY

But come at once and look through the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

IN THE COUNTY.

IF WE CANNOT SUIT IN
READY-MADE,
WE CAN
SELL YOU THE CLOTH,
OR
TAKE YOUR MEASURE,
AND MAKE YOU A SUIT IN
CITY STYLE
BETTER AND
CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN TOWN.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SOLD BY THE YARD.

NOVELTIES,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
For Men and Boys,
Pearl Shirts,
Under Clothing.
Pretty suits for little boys,
Cheap suits for Men,
Cheap Overcoats,
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c.
Gum Clothing, &c.

Now selling at the
RELIABLE STORE OF
DAVID LOWENBERG.

April 18, '79-1y

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for mattical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.——Inventions that have been

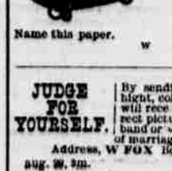
REJECTED *by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.*

INVENTORS *send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Price low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.*

We refer to, Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Hon. E. D. Foster, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress: and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Who receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES free for Newspaper Advertising. Send 25c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL.



THIS COLLAR and a Cow Milker free to Farmers who act as Agents. Cut this out and address with stamp
SMITH & SON,
94 Dey St., N. Y.
Name this paper. w July 26, 3m.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. By sending 25 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.
Address, W FOX Box 77 Fultonville, N. Y.
Aug. 30, 3m.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving PROOF Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, B. J. Kendall, M. D., Knosburgh Falls, Vt. Moyer Bros. Agents Bloomsburg, Pa.
May 23, '79-1y a w

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 55 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Knosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

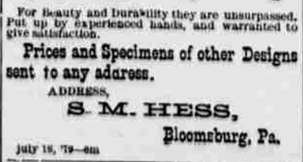
Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

SUITABLE FOR
YARDS,
CEMETERY LOTS,
and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Put up by experienced hands, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and Specimens of other Designs sent to any address.
ADDRESS,
S. M. HESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
July 18, '79—6m

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

READY FOR SPRING 1879
GRAND DEPOT PHILADA

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Station—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

John Wanamaker.

May 2, '79-6

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exhange Hotel.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

VALUABLE TRUTHS.
If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for
Hop Bitters will Cure You.
If you are a minister and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you feel weak and nervous, or if you are simply ailing and ignorantly knowing why,
Hop Bitters will Restore You.
If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,
Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.
If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,
Hop Bitters will Relieve You.
If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,
Hop Bitters is What You Need.
If you are old, and your nerves unsteady, and your pulse is feeble, your faculties waning,
Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.
Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.
May 2, '79-1f.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce Street, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-1f

Feb. 7, '79-1y

PAINTING

AND

Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE,

RON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental,
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLD AND RELIABLE.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.
TRY IT.
SANFORD'S
To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders.
LIVER
The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.
INVIGORATOR
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice, and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE,

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	William-port	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
" arrive at Erie		7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" "	Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 45 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
Day Express leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 50 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 00 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 20 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express west and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 3.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11 .5
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50 "
"	" Washington	10.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.30 "
"	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m.
	" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,35 9,05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,50 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1878—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4.30 A. M. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	4 12	9 46	.....Scranton.....	9 25	2 10	6 15
9 23			.....Bellevue.....		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	.....Taylorville.....	9 45	2 22	6 25
9 08		9 30	.....Lackawanna.....		2 30	6 34
8 58	3 51	9 24	.....Pittston.....	9 58	2 34	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston.....		2 44	6 45
8 46	3 41	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 07	2 49	6 50
	19 41		.....Maltby.....		2 56	6 55
	12 36		.....Bennett.....		3 01	7 01
8 33	3 30	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	3 15	7 14
8 13	3 10	8 44	.....Kingston.....	10 33	3 25	7 24
			.....Plymouth Junc.....		3 30	7 34
8 13	3 20	8 55	.....Plymouth.....	10 39	3 15	7 25
			.....Avondale.....		3 19	7 29
8 12	3 12	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 54	3 26	7 41
8 04	3 04	8 39	.....Munlock's Creek.....	10 42	3 35	7 54
7 51	2 51	8 28	.....Shickshinny.....	10 55	3 50	8 07
7 38	2 39	8 17	.....Rick's Ferry.....	11 07	4 05	8 45
7 32	2 34	8 12	.....Beach Haven.....	11 13	4 10	8 53
7 25	2 28	8 06	.....Berwick.....	11 20	4 19	9 00
7 19			.....Briar Creek.....		4 25	7 15
7 14			.....Willow Grove.....		4